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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN

ANNUAL

HEALTH REPORT

1972

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HEALTH REPORT

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I'r Cadeirydd ac Aelodau Cynghor Gwledig Rhuthun,

Mr. Cadeirydd a Chynghorwyr,

Y mae'n bleser mawr i'r Prif Ar'olygwr Iechyd ac i ninnau i gyflwyno ein harolwg ar iechyd yr ardal am y flwyddyn 1972.

Y mae'r dyfodiad cyflym o'r Ad-drefniant mewn Llywodraeth Leol a'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd yn creu ansicrwydd mawr i bawb sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gwasanaethau hyn. Prif bwrpas ad-drefniant y Gwasanaeth Iechyd yw uno'r gyfundrefn driphlyg bresennol, ond y perygl yn yr ad-drefnu hyn yw fod Iechyd yr Amgylchfyd (gwaith y Llywodraeth Leol mewn Ardal) a'r Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (gwaith y Llywodraeth Sir) yn cael eu gwahanu oddi wrth y Gwasanaethau Iechyd eraill, ac felly yn creu rhwygiadau a all arwain at anhawsterau, os na fydd yna gynllunio gofalus i sicrhau cyd-weithrediad effeithiol. Y Ddeddf Gwasanaeth Iechyd Genedlaethol yn 1946 oedd yr ad-drefniant mawr diwethaf mewn gofal iechyd, a ddaeth yn weithredol ugain mis ar ôl derbyn y Cytundeb Brenhinol, ac y mae'n anhebygol y bydd y Ddeddf Ad-drefniant yng Ngwasanaeth Iechyd Genedlaethol yn derbyn y Cytundeb Brenhinol cyn Haf 1973. Y mae'r amser felly yn fyr dros ben cyn ei weithrediad. Y mae'r Pwyllgor Cyd-Ymgynghorol a'r Pwyllgor o Swyddogion Ymgynghorol yn gwbl argyhoeddedig ei bod yn amhosibl i geisio gweithredu newidiadau mawr yn yr amser hwn, a'r ystyriaeth bwysicaf felly yw sicrhau na fydd unrhyw amhariad ar y gwasanaethau iechyd presennol mewn unrhyw ffordd.

Fe hoffwn ddiolch i chwi Mr. Cadeirydd a Chynghorwyr am iech cymorth parod a'ch arweiniad. Fe hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i Swyddogion y Cyngor am bob help yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Yn gywir iawn,

M.T. ISLWYN JONES,

A.L.J. WILLIAMS,

Swyddogion Meddygol Iechyd.

To the Chairman and Members of Ruthin Rural Council,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

It gives the Chief Public Health Inspector and ourselves great pleasure to present our report on the health of the area for the year 1972.

The rapid approach of Local Government and Health Service Re-organisation creates a state of uncertainty for all concerned with the services. The main purpose of Health Service Re-organisation is the unification of the present tripartite system but there is a danger, in the restructuring whereby environmental health (local authority district function) and Social Services (local authority county function) are separate from the health services under the Area Health Authority, that this will create a schism which may cause difficulties unless careful planning is undertaken to ensure good liaison.

The last major re-organisation in health care was the National Health Service Act 1946 which came into operation twenty months after receiving the Royal Assent; it is unlikely that the National Health Service Re-organisation Bill will receive the Royal Assent before the summer of 1973 which will leave all too short a time for its implementation. The Joint Consultative and Officer Advisory Committees are fully aware that it is impossible to attempt major changes in this time and that the first priority must be to ensure that existing services will not be disrupted in any way.

We wish to thank you Mr. Chairman and all Members of the Council for your support and guidance; we also wish to thank the Officers of the Council for their cordial and ready help and assistance during 1972.

3.

The Chairmen of the Council and the Committees during the year were as follows:-

Chairmen of the Council:-

January - May, 1972 - Councillor Arthur Roberts.
June - December, 1972 - Councillor R.M. Williams.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee:-

January - May, 1972 - Councillor J.H. Williams.
June - December, 1972 - Councillor J.H. Williams.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee:-

January - May, 1972 - Councillor Eric Williams.
June - December, 1972 - Council'or Iorweth W. Jones.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Area of the Rural District.....	98,651 acres
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population.....	8,910
Rateable Value (1.4.72)	£283,652
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£ 2,628
Number of inhabited houses.....	3,412

The estimated population was 8,910 compared with 8,990 in 1971 a decrease of under 1%, compared with a decrease of 1.5% last year.

The number of inhabited houses has increased from 3,394 in 1971 to 3,412 in 1972.

DEATHS

Comparability Factor: .81

	England and Wales 1972	Ruthin R.D.C. <u>1971</u> <u>1972</u>	
Crude Death Rate (Per 1,000 population)	12.1	13.7	16.0
Corrected Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	12.1	12.3	13.0
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and Still-births)	12	21	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births).	12	14	10
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	17	21	10
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths 1 week per 1,000 live births)	10	14	10
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	22	35	10

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year 1972.

[illegible]

Cause	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	1-4	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & Over
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm of Larynx	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	78	-	-	4	-	4	16	26	28
	F	65	1	1	-	2	2	6	20	33

The total deaths (143) show a substantial increase of 14.0% when compared with those for 1971. The crude death is 16.0 per thousand which after adjustment for the age and sex distribution of the population gives a corrected death rate of 13.0 which is 7.4% greater than that of Wales and England (12.1). This year is the first time since 1963 that the death rate for Wales and England has exceeded 12.0 per thousand population. An increase in the death rate was inevitable and indicates that the deleterious effect of the ageing of the population has outstripped the beneficial effect of social and medical improvements.

Deaths in persons 75 years and over account for 43% of the total deaths and with the age group 65 to 74 years account for three quarters (75%) of the total deaths. There was one death in an infant under 4 weeks, one death in the 1-4 year age group and four in the 25-34 year age group. All deaths in this latter age group were in males; two were self inflicted and one due to a road traffic accident and the fourth to influenza.

By far the most important cause of death was ischaemic heart disease, which accounted for the deaths of 26 men and 16 women. Other disease of the heart and circulation caused a total of 37 deaths, 15 male and 22 female.

Cancer caused a total of 36 deaths; the most frequently occurring being cancer of the lung which caused 8 deaths all males, followed by cancer of the stomach which caused 6 deaths; 2 males and four females.

Diseases associated with cigarette smoking namely cancer of the lung (8), ischaemic heart disease (42) and chronic bronchitis and emphysema (1) caused 51 deaths i.e. over one third of the total deaths. It is significant that of these deaths 35 were in men and 16 in women a 7 to 3 male to female ratio which reflects the smoking patterns of the population. The excess of males over female deaths in these diseases (19) more than accounts for the excess of total deaths of men compared with women (13). There does not appear to have been any significant change in the smoking habits of the general public in spite of the widespread publicity given to the harmful effects of cigarette smoking. The only group who have changed their smoking habits are the medical profession and this has reduced the deaths of doctors from cancer of the lung more rapidly than even the most optimistic would have predicted. It is to be hoped that more of the population will follow this example.

There were 8 deaths due to accidents, suicide and self inflicted injuries. Three, 2 males and one female died as the result of 3 different road traffic accidents. There were 3 other accidental deaths; an elderly lady died following accidental carbon monoxide poisoning, a gentleman died following immersion in a river and another elderly gentleman died following a home accident.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths occurred during the year, giving a maternal mortality rate of Nil.

Infant Deaths

One death occurred in an infant of a few minutes old, due to prematurity and hydrops foetalis. This gives an early neo-natal, neo-natal and infant mortality of 10 compared with 10, 12 and 17 respectively for Wales and England.

Stillbirths

There were no stillbirths giving a stillbirth rate of Nil.

Perinatal Mortality

The perinatal mortality rate was 10 compared with 22 for Wales and England

BIRTHS

Comparability Factor: 1.31

Number of births relating to residents: 102

The number of births was 102 compared with 141 in 1971. The number of deaths exceeded the births by 41. There has been a decrease of 39 in the total births, the number of illegitimate births decreased by one from 7 in 1971 to 6 in 1972.

The births were classified as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	57	39	96
Illegitimate	1	5	6
	<u>58</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>102</u>

	England and Wales 1972	Ruthin R.D.C. 1971	1972
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 home population)	14.8	15.7	11.4
Corrected Birth Rate (per 1,000 home population)	14.8	18.1	14.9

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases in the various age groups notified during 1972. The number notified during 1971 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Diseases	Total 1971	Total 1972	Under 1 yr	1-5	6-15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+	Age Unknown
Measles	38	64	2	35	25	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	19	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	13	-
Para Typhoid	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	40	86	2	35	26	2	2	2	2	14	1

The following cases of infectious diseases among school children were reported by head teachers:

German Measles 10

The total number of notified cases of infectious diseases was 86 compared with 40 in 1971.

A measles epidemic commenced in February and the number of notifications reached a peak in May, then declined; the last notification being received in July. Large numbers of cases of measles will continue to occur with the attendant complications whilst the level of artificial immunity from vaccination is so low.

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred amongst long stay hospital patients. 15 patients and 2 staff were notified as suffering from the disease. The causative organism was *Salmonella* Heidelberg and the probable source of infection was chicken. The outbreak was brought under control very rapidly thanks to the strenuous efforts of the staff of the hospital. Two other cases of food poisoning due to *Salmonella* Typhimurium were notified in August - these cases were part of a large outbreak in a neighbouring authority and again the probable cause was poultry. Methods used in the feeding and particularly in the slaughter and preparation of

chickens are such that they should at present be considered as potentially contaminated. Since instructions have been issued regarding the thawing and cooking of frozen chickens, human cases as the result of eating chicken are now less common, but the danger still exists of other food being secondarily contaminated unless scrupulous care is taken in the storage of food and the cleansing of utensils and working surfaces. The most satisfactory method of preventing human cases of Salmonellosis which has originated from animal sources is to eliminate the infection from the animal sources.

An elderly lady was found to be suffering from Paratyphoid in October. On enquiry it was found that she had contracted the disease 30 years previously and a period of general ill health had resulted in reoccurrence of symptoms. Her family was investigated and found to be free of infection. It is probable that she has been excreting the organism intermittently for 30 years and it is a tribute to her high standard of hygiene that no other cases have occurred. She is being kept under surveillance.

BRUCELLOSIS

No confirmed human cases were reported during the year compared with one in 1971 and 2 in 1970. Only one herd was found to be infected during the year and the infection was restricted to one cow, compared with 2 herds infected in 1971 and 8 herds in 1970.

It is gratifying to report the reduction in the incidence of this disease but it is as yet too early to be complacent and until this disease is completely eradicated from cattle the risk of human infection remains, particularly for those whose work brings them into close contact with cattle.

ANTHRAX

No human or animal cases of anthrax were notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified and the number on the register at the beginning and the end of the year.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Number of people on Register on January 1st, 1972	15	6	1	4	26
Number of people on Register on December 31st, 1972	14	5	1	4	24

Once case of tuberculosis was notified as compared with 2 in 1971. Three cases were removed from the register.

The fact that cases of tuberculosis continue to be notified illustrates that this disease which was such a scourge in the past is still with us and continued vigilance is essential.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following shows the number protected by prophylactic measures:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Diphtheria	75	79
Whooping Cough	69	-
Tetanus	76	81
Poliomyelitis (oral vaccine)	75	180
Measles	48	-
Rubella	14	-
Smallpox	16	7

The number of children who received primary immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis falls short of the ideal of 100% immunisation and is nearer 50%. The number of children receiving measles immunisation is even lower, and with these low levels of immunity the risk of an outbreak is very real particularly in view of the continuing presence of the causative organisms in the environment. No child should be exposed to the risk of contracting these diseases when highly effective vaccines are available for their protection.

Tuberculosis - B.C.G. Vaccination

	<u>Brynhyfryd Comprehensive School</u>
Number of children tested:	162
Number of children found to be positive	39
Number of children found to be negative and given B.C.G. vaccination:	123

Those found to be positive were followed up by chest x-ray examination at the nearest chest clinic. Members of the family were also investigated. The 39 positive reactors demonstrate the continuing presence of tubercle or closely related bacilli in the environment.

Care of Aged

Several elderly persons were visited during the year but no action was required to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Housing.

Forty pre-war dwellings and 460 post-war dwellings have been built by the Council, making a total of 500 dwellings. No new Council dwellings were erected during the year, but it is proposed to erect 23 bungalows and 15 houses in 1973.

18 privately owned houses were completed and occupied since 1971, an increase of 6 on the previous year.

Regular inspections of Council Houses were carried out, and with very few exceptions, they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

30 discretionary grant schemes were completed during the year. Since the Housing Acts 1949 - 1954 introduced the scheme, 340 houses have been improved at a cost to the Council of approximately £144,625.00.

During the year 8 standard grant schemes were completed. Since the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, introduced the system to supplement the discretionary grant scheme, 117 houses have been improved, at a cost to the Council of approximately £23,007.00.

4 applications for Qualification Certificates were received. Three applications were granted, and one refused.

Schools

There are 17 County Primary Schools in the district, and inspections revealed that they are being well maintained.

School Canteens

The school canteens in the district were being well maintained, and every effort is being made by the staffs, to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Foods.

Number of food premises in the area: 94

The food premises in the area are mainly family concerns and only a few employ assistants. Regular inspections indicated that conditions were generally satisfactory as regards compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and no statutory action was found necessary.

Food Hygiene (General Regulations, 1960

The following table indicates the various types of food premises in the area subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970, and the numbers fitted to comply with regulations 16 and 19.

Type of Food Premises.	Number.	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16.	No. to which Regulation 19 Applies	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
Shops	36	36	25	25
Public Houses	26	26	26	26
Hotels	3	3	3	3
Cafes	6	6	6	6
School Canteens	17	17	17	17
Other Canteens	2	2	2	2
Vans	3	3	3	3
Dairies	1	1	1	1
	94	94	83	83

Condemned Foodstuffs

The following items of food were certified as unfit for human consumption:-

540 Sausage Rolls	23 Choc & Wopra Ices
156 Meat Pies	92 Lolly Ices
8 lbs. Mixed Vegetables	54 Cartons Ice Cream
25 lbs Sprouts	2 lbs. 12 ozs Sliced Green Beans
81 Apple Turnovers	2½ lbs Peas
47 Cornish Pies	11 Tins Garden Peas
24 Lemon Sponges	1 x 6 lb 4 oz Tin Sliced French Beans.
3 Lemon Curd Sponges.	7 x 8 oz. Tins Smedley's Peaches
4 Boxes Sliced Beef.	3 x 11 oz Tins Illgate Mandarin Oranges
126 Fish Finges	12 x 8 oz. Tins Italian Peeled Tomatoes
128 Hamburgers	14 Tins Pears
232 Frischettes	3 x 8 oz. Tins Bournvita
15 Boxes Beef Burgers	6 x 15 oz. Tins C & B Soups
7 Black Currant Tarts	4 x 15½ oz. Tins Lin Can Broad Beans
4 Custard Pies	4 x 14½ oz. Tins Stamina Dog Food
6 Cartons Mice Meat	4 x 1 lb. Tins Lin Can Prunes.
2 lbs Cauliflowers	4 x 4¾ oz. Tins Joy to Eat Sardines.
10 Cod Portions	3 x 12 oz. Tins Jaka Pork Luncheon Meat.
8 Cod Fish Cakes	12 Ice Cream Tubs
8½ lbs Skinless Cod	
3 Salmon Fish Cakes	
1 Packet B.K. Fillets	
1 Packet Sausage	
4 Cartons Mousse	

Food Sampling

We are grateful to Mr. Owens, Chief Inspector for the County of Denbigh, for particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year.

ARTICLE	NO. TAKEN	GENUINE	NOT GENUINE OR SUB-STANDARD
Milk	23	22	1
Butter	1	1	-
Margarine	1	1	-
Pork Sausage	1	1	-
Mustard	1	1	-
Dried Sage	1	1	-
Cake Mixture	1	1	-
Apricot Pudding	1	1	-
Grapefruit	1	1	-
Coffee-Chicory essence	1	1	-
Ice Cream	2	2	-
Orangeade	1	1	-
Choc Bar	1	-	1
Cough Mixture	1	1	-
TOTAL	38	36	2

As will be seen from the table, 23 samples of milk and 15 samples of other food etc., were taken in the Ruthin Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1972 and were submitted to the Public Analyst with the exception of 1 sample of milk which was tested informally in the Department.

One formal sample of milk was found to contain a trace of extraneous water and the producer concerned was cautioned. Additionally, eleven of the samples of milk were tested for the presence of antibiotics with a negative result in each instance.

Only one sample of food received an adverse report. This was a consumer complaint regarding a "choc bar" which contained a piece of plastic and resulted in the manufacturers being cautioned. Otherwise all samples were reported as being genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives, colouring matter etc.

D. HUGH OWENS,
Chief Officer,
County of Denbigh

Trading Standards Department,
Ruthin Road,
Wrexham,
Denbs.

5th February, 1973.

Poultry Processing Premises

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Milk Supplies

The sampling of milk forms part of the functions of the Denbighshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority for the Area.

When required, the Council's Public Health Inspector's co-operate with the County Public Health Officer in procuring samples of milk from the various milk retailers throughout the district. Arrangements for the analysis of the milk samples and keeping of records etc., is undertaken by the Food and Drugs Authority.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district but 53 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. Vehicles from adjoining districts retail ice cream in the area. All premises were periodically inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the district.

Water Supplies

The water supply to the district is controlled and administered by the West Denbighshire and West Flintshire Water Board.

The number of dwelling houses and population supplied from the Water Board's mains are as follows:-

Parian	No. of dwelling houses supplied by Water Board's Mains direct to the houses.	Population	Dwelling Houses served by standpipes	Population
Aberwheeler	75	184	0	0
Bryneglwys	70	187	0	0
Clocaenog	56	156	0	0
Derwen	98	283	0	0
Efenechtyd	84	219	0	0
Cyffylliog	51	145	0	0
Llanarmon	333	804	2	4
Llanbedr	168	450	0	0
Llandegla	115	232	1	2
Llanelidan	123	355	0	0
Llandyrnog	266	1110	0	0
Llanfair D.C.	279	763	0	0
Llanferres	194	596	3	6
Llanfwrog	53	203	0	0
Llangynhafal	161	457	0	0
Llanrhaeadr	296	867	0	0
Llanynys	215	601	0	0
Nantglyn	66	153	3	6
	<hr/> 2,703	<hr/> 7,765	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 12

Reports on Water Samples taken during the year.

Samples of mains water are taken regularly from various parts of the district, and sent for bacteriological examination. In this way the Council are kept constantly informed of the standard of the supplies.

All unsatisfactory reports are brought to the attention of the Water Board, who have been very co-operative in their endeavours to improve the supplies.

166 samples of mains water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year, and were classified as follows:-

Class 1	148 samples
Class 2	8 samples
Class 3	Nil samples
Class 4	<u>10 samples.</u>
Total:		166 samples

- During the year 25 samples of raw water from private supplies were taken and sent for bacteriological examination. All unsatisfactory reports were followed up, and the owners advised as to the steps to be taken to bring about an improvement in their supplies. The samples were classified as follows:-

Satisfactory for private supplies:	6 samples
Containing a small number of Bact. Coli:	6 samples
Unsatisfactory:	<u>13 samples</u>
Total:	<u>25 samples</u>

Chemical Samples.

Nine samples of mains water were taken, and sent for chemical examination. The samples were taken from various sources throughout the district, and in all cases, the chemical condition of the water was satisfactory.

NEW SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.Pwllglas Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme still remains uncompleted due to the fact that the Contractor went into liquidation in October. The Contract has now been assigned to another firm, and it is hoped to have the work completed and the new treatment plant in operation early in 1973.

Rhewl & Gellifor Extensions

This scheme has been completed after some delay and the extended treatment plant is now in full operation. A new sewer has been provided for the Rhos area of Gellifor.

Llanfair D.C. Sewage Works Extension

This scheme has been completed after some delay, and the enlarged treatment plant is now in full operation.

Tafarn-y-Gelyn, Maeshafn, Loggerheads, etc., Sewerage Schemes.

This scheme was commenced on the 14th August, 1972, and the work is progressing at a satisfactory rate. The Contract is for a duration of 18 months, and the new treatment works is expected to be in operation by February, 1974.

Llandyrnog Sewage Works Extension (including the sewerage of Pentre & Llanrhaeadr)

The decision of the Secretary of State for Wales is still expected, following the Inquiry into the Council's application for a Compulsory Purchase Order to acquire the necessary land to carry out extensions to the existing works. Meanwhile the existing treatment works continues to operate with varying degrees of efficiency, and at certain peak periods it is grossly overloaded.

Llanelidan Sewage Disposal Scheme

Neogotiations with the Landowners, Manufacturers, and other Bodies, have been satisfactorily completed, and it is hoped to commence the work of constructing the new treatment works in February, 1973.

Derwen Sewage Disposal Scheme

Investigations into the Scheme by the Consulting Engineers, are in progress. Edeyrnion R.D.C. are interested in participating in a joint scheme which would also sewer the Bryn Saith Marchog area.

Nantglyn Sewage Disposal Scheme

A survey of the area is in progress, and the work of designing and preparing plans will shortly be completed. The treatment plant is to be large enough to cater for the future needs of Nantglyn, and the hamlet of Waen.

This scheme is programmed to commence in the financial year 1973/74

Closet Accommodation

Thirty two conversions from privies and pail closets to water closets were carried out during the year.

Rodent Control

The Council has a rodent control service in operation and employs a part-time Rodent Operator, who carries out the practical work of destruction of rats and mice, under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

Inspections and treatments were carried out as follows:-

		Type of Property.	
		<u>Non-Agricultural - Agricultural.</u>	
<u>Properties other than Sewers.</u>			
1.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises)inspected following notification	102	7
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	86	7
	(ii) Mice	16	-
2.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifications.....	326	4
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	32	-
	(ii) Mice	-	-

Sewers

3. No sewers were infested by rats during the year.

Caravan Sites.

The various caravan sites were inspected as frequently as possible, and were generally found to be satisfactorily maintained.

Following approval of applications by the Denbighshire County Planning Authority, one new site licence was issued, and one site licence was amended to allow for the siting of an additional caravan.

Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse in the District is undertaken mainly on a fortnightly basis, except for a few commercial premises, where a weekly collection takes place. Three refuse vehicles, each with a crew of two operatives, are employed on this work.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations

There are no premises within the district in which rag is manufactured, used or sold.

Rivers and Streams.

No complaints were received regarding the pollution of rivers or streams.

Summary and Classification of Visits made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Visits made under the Public Health and Housing Acts	- 1,370
Visits made to inspect drainage work	- 644
Visits made to Council Houses	- 286
Visits made in respect of water supplies	- 306
Visits made for Food Inspection	- 62
Visits to Caravan Sites	- 161
Visits to investigate cases of infectious diseases	- Nil
Disinfections	- Nil
Visits to Factories and Workshops	- 29
Visits to Schools	- 21

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	10	6	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- worker's premises)	14	23	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	24	34	NIL	NIL

2. Cases in Which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	to H.M Insp. (4)	by H.M Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway carries out bacteriological examinations of water, food, etc., to detect any contamination. Milk is also examined bacteriologically and biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

examination of throat swabs, blood, faeces etc., are carried out to detect the presence of bacteria and viruses at Conway Public Health Laboratory and specimens have also been accepted at Rhyll Hospital laboratory.

Ambulance Service

The following is given for the information of the Council, and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

<u>No. of Patients conveyed</u>	<u>Denbigh/ Ruthin</u>	<u>Llanrwst</u>	<u>Pentrefoelas</u>	<u>Totals</u>
By Ambulance	16,524	3,518	122	20,164
By Car	10,407	4,308	1,493	16,208
<u>Total Mileage</u>				
By Ambulance	147,105	41,595	8,116	196,816
By Car	80,745	49,121	28,849	158,715
<u>Number of Ambulances per station</u>	7	1	1	9
<u>Type of Staff</u>	8 full time	2 fulltime 3 Vol.	6 Vol.	10 full time and 9 Vol.
<u>No. of Cars</u>	7	5	3	15

<u>Area Summary</u>	<u>No. of Journeys</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>Total Mileage</u>
Ambulances	4,675	20,164	196,816
Cars	3,454	16,208	158,715
TOTAL	8,129	36,372	355,531

Orthopaedic Clinic

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday morning in each month. Surgeons from the Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attend on the third Wednesday in each month.

Patients from the rural district also attend the orthopaedic clinics held weekly at Rhyll and Wrexham hospitals.

Venereal Disease Clinic

Clinics are held as follows:-

Llandudno General Hospital	Every Thursday 2 -15 till 7.00 p.m.
H.M. Stanley Hospital, St Asaph	Every Tuesday 4.30 till 6.30 p.m.
War Memorial Hospital, Wrexham	Monday (Males) 5.00 till 7.00 p.m. Wednesday (Males & Females) 4.00 till 6.00 p.m. Friday (Males & Females) 5.00 till 7.00 p.m.

Family Planning Clinic

Nant-Y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay	Monday 2.30 - 3.30 p.m. Thursday 7.00 - 8.30 p.m.
The Clinic, Fforddlas, Rhyl	Wednesday 7.00 - 8.30 p.m.
The Clinic, Prestatyn	Thursday 10.00 - 11.30 p.m.
The Clinic, King Street, Mold	Every Thursday 9.30 - 11.00 a.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesday 7.00 - 8.30 p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre, Borough Grove Flint	Every Wednesday 10.00 - 12.15 p.m.
The Clinic, Connah's Quay	Thursday 10.00 - 11.30 a.m.
County Council Clinic Mount Street, Ruthin	2nd Wednesday 10.00 - 11.30 a.m. 4th Wednesday 7.00 - 8.30 p.m.
Grosvenor Road, Wrexham	Every Wednesday 6.45 p.m. - 8.45 p.m. Every Thursday 2.00 - 3.30 p.m.
Prince Charles Road, Wrexham	Every Tuesday 12.00 - 1.30 p.m.

In July 1973 there will be changes at Ruthin Family Planning, only one session per month will be held and this will be on the 4th Thursday in the month at the same time 7.00 - 8.30 p.m.

The Ruthin Family Planning Clinic continues to hold one morning and one evening session per month. The total number of members in 1972 has risen to 175 making 39 additional members, of these 39, 23 were recommended by a friend or another member, 6 were F.P.A transfers, 4 recommended by the family doctor, 1 was officially referred and 2 from advertising.

17 of these 39 members were aged 25/29, 8 were between 20/24, 8 were over 34, 5 between 30/34 and 1 under 20.

13 had had 2 pregnancies, 11 had no pregnancies, 7 had had 3 pregnancies, 6 had had 1 pregnancy and 2 had had 4 pregnancies.

24 members availed themselves of the cytological smear facility and all the results have been negative.

Child Guidance Clinic

Clinics are held as follows:-

- Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay Wednesday and Friday by appointment
- Kelso House, Grosvenor Road,
Wrexham Thursday and Friday by appointment
- Mercier House Clinic,
Russell Road, Rhyl. Monday, by appointment.

Chest Clinic

Patients from the rural district attend the Chest Clinic held every Wednesday morning at the Denbigh Infirmary and at the weekly clinics held at the Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, and at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl.

CHILD HEALTH CLINIC

Two clinics serve the area - Ruthin Clinic is held on Tuesday afternoons between 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. at Mount Street, Ruthin and Denbigh Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m. at the Clinic, Middle Lane Denbigh.

(a) <u>First Attendances:</u>	<u>Ruthin</u>	<u>Denbigh</u>
Year of Birth		
1972	87	119
1971	117	134
1970/67	<u>156</u>	<u>146</u>
(384)	360	399 (350)
(b) <u>Total attendances:</u>	<u>Ruthin</u>	<u>Denbigh</u>
Under 1 year (889)	618	1559 (1645)
1 - 5 years (572)	325	919 (992)

Special transport to the clinic is provided from the outlying districts of Erryrys, Llanferres and Maeshafn, where there are no convenient buses. The numbers carried during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Number of visits</u>	<u>Number carried</u>	
		<u>Mothers</u>	<u>Babies</u>
From Llanarmon Yn Ial, Llanferres and Maeshafn to Ruthin Clinic	12	49	49

The figures in brackets show the corresponding numbers for 1971.

The number of first attendances at Ruthin Child Health Clinic was 360 compared with 384 in 1971. The total attendances during 1972 were 943 compared with 1,461 in 1971.

The number of first attendances at Denbigh Child Health Clinic was 399 compared with 350 in 1971. The total attendances were 2478 compared with 2,637 in 1971.

Welfare Foods

Welfare foods are sold at the clinics during the clinic sessions.

Dental Clinic

School Dental Clinics are held at Mount Street, Ruthin on Monday and Wednesday by appointment. Dental inspections have been carried out in Schools in the area.

School Health Attendant.

The School Health Attendant visited the schools in the area for the purpose of routine testing of childrens vision and hearing. Children who were found to have defective hearing and/or vision were followed up and referred to a Consultant for further examination where necessary. Colour vision tests are given to all boys at the age of 10 years.

The number of children tested during the year was as follows:-

	<u>Audiometric</u> <u>Sweeps</u>	<u>Vision</u> <u>Sweeps</u>	<u>Colour</u> <u>Vision</u>
Number of children tested:	559	527	43
Number of children found satisfactory:	527	513	39
Number found to be defective:	32	14	4
Number referred to Medical Officer:	27	-	-
Number referred to School Nurse:	-	14	-
Number referred for Observation:	5	-	-

Chiropody Clinic

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Mount Street, Ruthin, every Wednesday by appointment, and also at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh every Thursday, by appointment. Patients are referred to these clinics by General Practitioners Health Visitors and District Nurses. A charge of 13p per treatment is made. The number of persons who attended this clinic during the year was as follows:-

Number of sessions held:	92
Number of appointments made:	563
Number of attendances:	512

A further chiropodist was appointed in 1972 and commenced duties in November.

Speech Therapy clinic

This is held by appointment at the Ruthin and Denbigh Clinics. Children are referred from school by Teacher, Health Visitors and through the Medical Officers. General practitioners also refer children to the clinic. The clinic is much appreciated by the parents who learn how to cope with a speech defect in their children.

Young Welsh speaking children may be seen at Denbigh Clinic where the Speech Therapist is Welsh speaking.

NURSING SERVICES

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the Ruthin Rural District.

Health Visitors:	Miss C.J. Davies	County Council Clinic
	Mrs. E. Jones	Mount Street, Ruthin
		RUTHIN 2361/2
	Miss I.M. Hobson	The Clinic, Middle Lane,
	Mrs. P. Roberts	Denbigh
		DENBIGH 2789
Tuberculosis Health Visitor:	Mrs. M. Lloyd Jones	The Chest Clinic
		1 Grosvenor Road,
		Wrexham
		WREXHAM 4242
District Nurses and Midwives:	Mrs L.I. Jones	Frondeg, Eryrrys
		Tel. No. Llanarmon Yn Ial 640
	Miss E. Owen	22 Tyn Y Parc, Ruthin
		Tel. No. Ruthin 2642
	Miss G. Thomas	Flat 84, Haulfryn, Ruthin
		Tel. No. Ruthin 2011
Relief District Nurse:		
	Mrs. M.E. Dowell, Fairfield, Llanrhydd Street,	
	Ruthin. Tel. No. 2489	

